

Sir and Courier.

BOUTELLE & BURR, PROPRIETORS.

A BOUTELLE, EDITOR.

All business letters should be addressed to Boutelle & Burr, and communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor of Sir and Courier."

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1887.

Geo. Butler has won his case in the Lester Butler suit for damages for false imprisonment.

The ice carnival at Montreal is said to have lost \$150,000, and it is estimated to have brought \$30,000 into the city.

It is now said that Speaker Carlisle has been consulted on the question of a successor to Secretary Manning and that he recommends the appointment of Mr. Fairchild.

Referring to the envoys on the late Senator L. G. in the House an exchange suggests that it might be well to pass the Logan pension bill and cut the eloquence short.

The ladies themselves do not seem anxious for the ballot. One hundred and fifty of the fair sex in Portland have signed a remonstrance against giving the ballot to women. The question will come up in the senate again Wednesday.

The Committee on Education has been ordered to investigate the tax master at the State College. There seems to be no occasion for the Legislature to trouble itself about this question which the faculty has demonstrated its ability to handle with neatness and dispatch.

Losses by severe winter weather and a succession of blizzards of the fiercest type have fallen with extreme severity on the little men of Montana. The total loss is not fully made up, but it is estimated by Governor Houser of Montana, to be between \$800,000 and \$700,000.

The Democrats in the House, under the lead of Mr. Breckinridge, sought to prevent the passing of the report of the Pension Committee on the President's veto in the Record but the effort failed. The reason for this opposition doubles rests in the fact that the report rather sits down on the President's objection.

A New York Congressman declares that the President will not be a candidate in 1888, and that a letter to that effect will appear in the course of a month or two. He would indicate that Mr. Cleveland has been looking over the returns of the Presidential primaries, as expressed by numerous state legislatures and understands that the Democrats seem to have settled this question in him for.

An investigation into the management of the state institutions in Indiana shows that the time it takes to precede the Democratic party in the control of these public trusts has marked its conduct in the senatorial campaign. The people of Indiana are learning at a great expense the fact that the Democratic party is controlled by corrupt purposes and that State can safely be counted in the Republican ranks in 1888.

A bill has been introduced into the legislature of Minnesota providing that after July 1, 1887, all railroad companies shall provide a special car built of iron or steel, on every train, in which shall be located all light and heat for the train, and that no passenger or any person save the timbre of the road shall be permitted in this car. The penalty of a fine of \$10 per car for every day in which this law is violated is also specified in the bill. The passage of this bill however presupposes an invention that will make its conditions possible to realize.

Representative Sowden of Pennsylvania says that the Randal men are disgusted with the way they have been treated in this Congress by Carlisle and the other Democrats. They have been given no patronage and scarcely been extended a courtesy. Next Congress they would take a hand in organizing the House and if Carlisle and his friends tried to sit down on them, Randal and his followers would vote with the Republicans to elect a speaker. Mr. Randall and his friends may bulldoze Carlisle somewhat, but they will vote with the Democrats right along.

We publish on the first page this morning the full text of Representative Bishop's bill providing for a State Board of Education and uniformity of text books. The bill is calculated to relieve the people of the burden of expense in providing text books for their children by furnishing the same at cost through a State Board of Education. While this is a step in the right direction it seems that the same object would be more effectively obtained through the general introduction of the free book system. This is already in force in several of the cities and towns in the State and works admirably as we are informed. There is no doubt that the cost of text books is a burden to many people in numerous cases as to prevent the attendance of children at the schools. As to the uniformity of text books there is an opportunity for a wide divergence of opinion and several gentlemen prominent in educational matters, have, while in conversation with us, taken strong grounds against it, claiming that it is impracticable to find text books that are equally suitable for all localities. The question is an important one and Mr. Bishop's bill will open up an interest on both sides.

In connection with a petition presented in the Senate asking for the passage, over the President's veto, of the Dependent Parents' Pension bill, Mr. Hoar presented some significant figures, which go far toward removing the chief objection upon which the President based his recent veto of the bill. Mr. Hoar has obtained from the State Treasurer of Massachusetts a statement of the aid paid by that State to soldiers and their families since the war. The total amount paid is only \$18,765,210.68, covering a period of nearly twenty-six years. In the first year the payment amounted to \$450,000. The heaviest yearly payment was \$2,342,000 in 1863. From that time until now it has gradually grown smaller, until for the next fiscal year the amount estimated is put at about \$275,000. These amounts do not include benefits or gratuities, but simply money paid to supply the actual needs of soldiers and their families. It was expended under the most careful supervision, of course; but the same care taken by the General Government would not, assuming that the population of Massachusetts, as compared with that of the whole country, was like one to thirty, amount to more than the same sum.

The claimant for pension must in every case before he can file a claim with the clerk of the court of claims, take the oath affirmed to the claimant, that he is a reliable person in the neighborhood, and witness, if possible also to the facts set up in his declaration.

No. 1. The first group of conditions which entitles a claimant to pension is that he served sixty days in the military or naval service of the United States in Mexico, or on the coast or frontier thereof, or on land, in the war with that Nation, and is above the age of 45 years, or is disabled, or dependent.

No. 2. The second group of conditions which will entitle a claimant to pension is that the claimant was actually engaged in the war with the enemy that war, and is above the age of 45 years, or is disabled or dependent. The length of service is not an essential element to this group of conditions.

No. 3. The third group of conditions which will entitle a claimant to pension is that the claimant was personally caused to be a soldier in the army for 120-100 years in the service of the United States in Mexico, or on the coast or frontier thereof, or on land, in the war with that Nation, and is above the age of 45 years, or is disabled, or dependent.

The satisfactory establishment, by coming forward, of the existence of any one of the three groups of conditions, coupled, again let it be noted, with the proof of entitlement and honorable discharge will entitle the claimant to the pension provided by said act. Nothing less will suffice and nothing more is necessary.

You may be entitled to pension upon meeting one of the groups of conditions in the last paragraph, even though you are specifying all of the reasons that exist in your case for a claim to pension. Such facts, however, will not entitle you to any greater pension than the amount specified in the law for a single condition unless you are willing to give up the declaration of example in favor of the group of conditions which is true in your case.

In the various blanks in said declaration which are true in your case, filling in the remaining clauses of said declaration.

THE Railroad Mater.
An effort is being made to preclude the Legislature again, the Bangor and Piscataqua Road by a representation that the people of this city are not united in opposing the amendment to the charter of the International Railway. This is not so to any appreciable extent. In this case as in all others there are a few gentlemen who are looking after private interests, but the overwhelming sentiment of the citizens of Bangor, a sentiment that is gaining ground steadily as the people appreciate more fully the extent of the disaster to follow this proposed legislation, is solid against the consummation of the injustice. In fact so true is this that it might be and there is but one sentiment expressed among the taxpayers of Bangor, namely, to protest against the great injury a foreign corporation is seeking to inflict upon our road. Let every fair minded man ask himself what it is that the International Railway desires. On each of the numerous occasions that this corporation has been before the Legislature for an amendment to its charter, it has asserted that the particular route then asked for was the only practical if not the only possible one for the construction of its line. It was so two years ago when they made a great fuss about permission to barge Moosehead Lake, claiming at that time that unless they were granted the privilege asked for the project must fail. They got their charter, but what was then the only feasible route is now because wholly impracticable and they want to switch off on something entirely different. There ought to be a limit to this sort of thing and it seems to us that such a point has been reached. Bangor has submitted a proposal for the eminent domain of which cannot be questioned, and unless it is the purpose of this corporation to fence in the Bangor and Piscataqua Road so as to enable the International Company to dictate its own terms to the city, they cannot contest it before the Legislature. Bangor is certainly entitled to protection in its vested rights and as she asks nothing but justice exacted by the Legislature her claims ought to receive favorable consideration. As we said before the facts in the case ought to be laid before the individual members of the Legislature, with a clear understanding of its merits, such as can best be obtained by quiet personal interviews, we believe the absolute justice of our position will at once be recognized.

No Excuse for It
(Lower Center.)
It is contemptible for Republicans newspapers to back up a cold-blooded veto of a measure as just as this, by commanding its author, and giving no better reason than that the bill would increase the number of pensioners, and the annual appropriations for their pensions. We can forgive a Democrat or Mugwump for doing this. They are hide-bound defenders of a sham, anyway. That aggregation was very largely against the soldier's work while he was doing it. The Democratic party made that world necessary. But Republicans ought know how to be generous in such a cause.

MEXICO WAR SURVIVORS PENSIONS
Act of January 28, 1887
LETTER OF INSTRUCTION,
AS TO THE DECLARATION
SINCE JANUARY 28, 1887
The act of January 29, 1887, under which the circular and enclosed blanks are sent to you, provides for a pension upon proof of the existence of several conditions therein mentioned, as hereafter pointed out.

In view of the proof of certain honorable discharge.

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No. 2. The second group of conditions which will entitle a claimant to pension is that the claimant was actually engaged in the war with the enemy that war, and is above the age of 45 years, or is disabled or dependent. The length of service is not an essential element to this group of conditions.

No. 3. The third group of conditions which will entitle a claimant to pension is that the claimant was personally caused to be a soldier in the army for 120-100 years in the service of the United States in Mexico, or on the coast or frontier thereof, or on land, in the war with that Nation, and is above the age of 45 years, or is disabled, or dependent.

The satisfactory establishment, by coming forward, of the existence of any one of the three groups of conditions, coupled, again let it be noted, with the proof of entitlement and honorable discharge will entitle the claimant to the pension provided by said act. Nothing less will suffice and nothing more is necessary.

You may be entitled to pension upon meeting one of the groups of conditions in the last paragraph, even though you are specifying all of the reasons that exist in your case for a claim to pension. Such facts, however, will not entitle you to any greater pension than the amount specified in the law for a single condition unless you are willing to give up the declaration of example in favor of the group of conditions which is true in your case.

In the various blanks in said declaration which are true in your case, filling in the remaining clauses of said declaration.

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